

## The Independent.

J. W. ROBERTS, Editor.  
JOHN W. DAY, Associate Editor.

OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1860.

## REPREHENSIBLE.

It is a well known fact that the friends of humanity throughout the world have been making strenuous exertions for the last quarter of a century to put an end to that destroyer of the human race, intemperance. These efforts have not entirely failed; nay, they have resulted in much good; but this enemy of our race, like the fabled monster of antiquity, no sooner loses one head than it puts forth another, seeming to possess a vitality which defies the ordinary processes of taking life.

A first glance over the field gives room for both regret and rejoicing—regrets that so much intemperance yet prevails, rejoicing that Temperance has made so many conquests. Evidently, on the whole, the friends of the good cause have reason to be thankful for the growing interest manifested in the subject, and especially for the more healthy public sentiment now pervading the public mind on the subject of selling and drinking intoxicating liquors.

Years ago it was the custom everywhere for liquors to be kept in families as a beverage, and the bottle was set out to visitors as a mark of respect and politeness, and considered just about as essential to real gentlemanly deportment as the proffering of a chair or other seat, or the common recognition by salutation. Indeed, an individual who failed to show this mark of "respect" to his guest was considered a boor. That custom has entirely passed away from good society; and its abrogation was a great victory for Temperance.

In the memory of most young men, the selling of intoxicating drinks was considered an honorable business; and bar-rooms of the higher order were made showy and put out before the world in the most attractive light, much the same as a dealer in fine goods displays his fabrics in a show-window. That day is past. Bar-rooms now shun the public eye, and seek cellars and back apartments. Even the fashionable saloons of the large cities are concealed by screens from the gaze of the passer-by—an evidence that the business is dishonorable and those engaged in it ashamed of their calling, or afraid of public sentiment. This, also, is a great victory.

A very few years ago, and the liquor-seller was an honored member of society, ranking with those of other callings, and regarded with consideration in society, in state, and in church. Now a real gentleman would almost as soon think of making a livelihood by gambling or stealing as by opening a grocery. The dramseller is excluded from refined society, from posts of honor, from the church. Even the wealthy wholesale dealers in liquors, though they may have princely possessions, are pointed at, and their "names cast out as evil." "There is a house built by whiskey and rum," was a remark we heard but a short time since, as, in company with a party of gentlemen, we passed a large and beautiful residence. And the gentleman who made the remark was not what is usually called a Temperance man. The remark, made rebukingly, shows the tendency of public feeling.

These are all conquests worthy of the efforts which have been put forth to achieve them. But in the midst of these favorable reports, up comes the monster in another shape. While the exertions of good men have succeeded in making the traffic disreputable and the indulgence if possible more so, we notice that the curse of the fire-side is taking shelter in the household. Driven from the side-board the destroyer has insidiously entered the kitchen and confectionary.

Those who have read the fashionable Cook Books, and the fashionable magazines of the times cannot have failed to notice how extensively brandies, wines and other liquors are introduced into receipts for cakes, puddings and other preparations for the table. "God's Lady's Book," in most respects the most fashionable magazine of the times, is highly commendable in this respect, and seems to be hunting up every kind of device to introduce liquors into the culinary department of households. We esteem this exceedingly reprehensible. By such means, children form a taste for the intoxicating beverages almost in their infancy. They not only become accustomed to the taste and odor of liquors, but do so in the most dangerous manner; for the taste is intimately associated with the very things they like best—sweetmeats.

In this way, almost in infancy, the

little innocents take the first steps toward drunkenness. Many a mother may weep over a wayward son, whose first steps in a downward career she taught him to take while yet he was too young to know or think for himself; and she may be led unthoughtfully to do this by following the receipts for fashionable cooking, found in fashionable magazines and Cook Books.

In most cases these brandy and wine receipts are absolutely pernicious in themselves, leaving out the bad consequences already named, for they rather diminish than add to the value of the receipts. In no single case cannot the good they accomplish be as well, or better secured by other means, which are free from the objections that lay so heavily against these. The saving of fruits in brandies may be taken as an example; and we say it without fear of successful contradiction, that every species of fruit can be kept better without liquor than with it, by being canned. So of all the rest. The liquor is a nuisance, and every good house-wife, and especially every mother in the land, should drive all wines and brandies from their kitchens and tables; and if they love their sons more than they do fashion and useless and pernicious luxury, they will not hesitate to do so.

And while they are banishing the curse from their larders, it will be well to keep an eye upon the literature which finds its way onto their parlor tables. It is a shame upon society, and a double shame upon authors and publishers, that when intoxicating liquors have been driven into dens and behind screens, and the traffic in them made most dishonorable in the eyes of the public, that they should find an asylum in what ought to be good books and unexceptionable periodicals; and thus be made respectable under another guise, and in "sheeps clothing enter as ravenous wolves" into the very heart of good society.

Shame on compilers and publishers! It may be, however, that this grievous error has been committed unthoughtfully; and that those engaged in preparing and publishing these books and monthlies have not reflected upon the consequences likely to flow from their labors. But a moment's reflection will convince them that an impure fountain can never send forth pure waters, and one of the most impure fountains we know of, is the bedraggled liquors of the present day.

## DELAWARE TREATY.

Owing to a lack of space and a want of time, we did not refer to this subject in our last week's issue, but will now briefly give our views of the effect of this treaty upon the material interests of Eastern and central Kansas.

The terms of this treaty are such, that each member of the Delaware tribe is to receive 80 acres of land; the whole to be taken in a body. The balance, amounting to 230,000 acres, goes to the Leavenworth & Pawnee Railroad Company. The land is to be immediately surveyed and appraised, and the company take it at the appraised value, the purchase money to be paid within six months thereafter. Upon the completion of twenty-five miles of the road, the company are to receive a title to one half the land, and a title to the other half will be made when the road is completed to the western boundary of the reservation. Should the company fail to build the road within a reasonable length of time, they forfeit the purchase money. This will induce a spirit of energy that will secure the speedy construction of the road, and within twelve months the iron rail will connect Leavenworth City with the great valley of the Kansas River.

Though this treaty is not such as many of the citizens of the Territory desired, it will be the means of making eastern Kansas the most wealthy region of the West. It is to this portion of the Territory in order to secure the immense trade of central Kansas, New Mexico, the Gold Regions and the Salt Lake basin, that the Northern and Central chains of Railroad systems of the states are now directing their unremitting energies, each one straining every nerve to gain the ascendancy. To concentrate in the northeastern or central Atlantic cities, the millions of dollars of the commercial trade, and the millions of military stores, now transported to the vast regions of the West in the sheet-covered ships of the plains, is an object worthy of the most vigorous energies of these great railroad monopolies.

These continuous chains of Eastern railroads are converging, and are evidently destined to meet at some point on the river border of Kansas, with the ultimate expectation of commanding the vast commerce of these boundless and fertile plains. The present indications are that by the construction of the Leavenworth & Cameron road and the termination of the Pacific Railroad from St. Louis at that place, Leavenworth

will be the converging point, and the certainty of the speedy construction of the Leavenworth & Pawnee road to the interior of Kansas, up the Kansas valley, unmistakably points to Leavenworth as the metropolis of our future State and the Missouri Valley.

Not only will Leavenworth be made the great commercial emporium of the west, but all central Kansas will be benefited by the completion of this great enterprise. It will open to us a speedy communication with the Atlantic sea-board, it will unfold to the farmer a home market for his grain, his pork, his cattle, and all the agricultural productions of these rich prairies, and will be the means of the development of the commercial resources and industrial advantages of one of the richest valleys on the American continent, by inducing an unparalleled emigration of industrious and enterprising men to the young empire of the Union.

Jefferson County, by the provisions of this treaty, will have lost nothing, but gained very much. The Leavenworth & Pawnee Road, which is in embryo the grand trunk of the great Pacific Railroad, will traverse the Kansas valley on the North side of the river, and must consequently pass through our county from East to West. Besides this, one-third of the territory included within its boundaries, which has heretofore been unoccupied by white men, will soon be subject to taxation, and a large proportion of our revenue will be derived therefrom. It is to the interest of the railroad company to have at least alternate sections of that land settled, and they will, undoubtedly, offer inducements to settlers. They, in time, will open farms, raise cattle, sheep and grain, and gradually develop its varied resources, until they make the soil a mine of wealth to our people.

It is true that individuals would have preferred to buy this land from the government at \$1.25 per acre, rather than to buy of a railroad company at an advance on the government price of land. This would seem to be the popular view of the case, but upon reflection it will be seen that, with the advantage of such a grand system of railroad communication with the Atlantic cities, opening up to us a constant market for every thing we can raise, and the continually increasing demand for shipments of produce for the western frontier, the transportation of which will be greatly facilitated by the construction of the Leavenworth & Pawnee Road, a less quantity of land within the boundaries of that reserve than could have been bought with the same amount of money at the minimum price, will be more valuable than the larger tract would be without the railroad.

From 160 acres of land with these advantages, if it can be bought from the company at proportionately reasonable prices, a man can make more actual cash than he could off of double the number of acres without the facilities for exporting the produce raised upon it. That the completion of this road, even as far west as Topeka, will be the beginning of a new era in the history of Kansas, no one with half the vision of a prophetic eye can help seeing. From that time on we will see the agricultural, mechanical, and mineral resources of our territory, gradually but surely developing, until, not many years hence, Kansas will be numbered among the great States of the American confederacy.

THE LEAVENWORTH WEEKLY HERALD, is the largest Territorial paper that comes to our table. It is ably edited, and is always teeming with a great variety of the latest news. This mammoth sheet reflects deserved credit upon the metropolis of Kansas.

CHANGED ITS COLORS.—The Dispatch, of Leavenworth, has recently changed hands, Mr. Prescott and Mr. Hinton having withdrawn from the Company. J. A. Green, who is favorably known to the people of Oskaloosa, is now the political editor of the Dispatch, who has taken down the names of Douglas and Johnson, and hoisted the Breckenridge and Lane flag.

THE GRASSHOPPER FALLS GAZETTE is a lively little paper edited by our friend, Axel W. Spalding. Mr. Spalding is a young man of talent, and we doubt not will make a good editor. Success attend his efforts. Politically, the Gazette is Republican.

## Communications.

## COLPORTAGE.

Colportage is the distribution of religious truth on the printed page. The colporteur is expected to visit every house in his ward and to leave none without a Bible, or at least a Testament. Besides the truth thus left to its own silent preaching, the colporteur sometimes has the opportunity to read a chapter, sometimes to pray with a family, and often to utter a word of comfort, as a messenger of mercy from our common Father. In a word, this work

while it may well employ the highest talents of the Christian minister, opens a field of usefulness and of direct religious effort for every member of the church. No one need excuse himself on the grounds of incompetency or unworthiness. For, however unworthy he may be, the word of God is worthy. And, however he may feel constrained and deterred by inability, the word of God is not bound. And if he is only able to "pack it round," and leave a copy wherever none is found, it will surely accomplish that whereunto it is sent. It will surely prove a savor of life unto life.

The great excellence of this work is that it carries the gospel to the outlying masses.

The pulpit preaches the gospel to the church and its adherents who are of mature minds. The S. S. extends this preaching to the children of the church and gives God a tribute of praise and love from those who, till Robert Raikes' day, had been considered too young either to understand the plan of salvation, or to exhibit the renovating power of his spirit and his word. Now it is found that children of the youngest years may be led to love God and rely on his mercy in Christ. But the colporteur carries this living truth, this incorruptible and soul-saving word into every sink of sin, into every den of infamy and crime and leaves it there as a moral disinfectant, as a leaven of righteousness. Thus he sows the good seed of the kingdom among those outlying masses that have hitherto had no one to preach to them. And though some of the seed will be choked out and some scorched and withered, yet many will spring up and grow, and will bring forth some 30 some 60 and some an hundred fold. In this way the gospel may soon be preached to every creature, and by the joint efforts of the Pulpit, the S. School and colportage, methinks the latter day glory will soon be brought in.

A KANSAS COLPORTER.

Oskaloosa, Kansas, July 16, 1860.

## Pikes Peak Express Route.

At a called meeting of the Citizens of Oskaloosa and vicinity, held at Newell's Hall, on Saturday the 21st inst., M. R. Dutton was chosen chairman, and having stated the object of the meeting, the subject of opening and thoroughly working an express route, connecting Leavenworth County road, which crosses the substantial new bridge over Stranger at Russell's Mills; and the old Military road at Oskaloosa, where there is a good bridge across the Grasshopper, making a very direct, and almost air line route from Leavenworth to Oskaloosa, being eight or nine miles less distance than the old Military route; was fully discussed, and a motion made and carried by unanimous vote, to appoint a committee of three, to confer with the persons in charge of the expedition of opening the Smoky hill route to the Gold Mines, and pledge to them a good Route and Road, via Oskaloosa to Oskaloosa, within the next six weeks.

John W. Day, C. B. McClellan, M. R. Dutton chosen as committee.—James Monroe, B. Hoskinson and J. N. Hall were appointed to view the two routes, already laid from Oskaloosa intersecting the Leavenworth County road at Wm. Fowler's, and report to the feasibility of the same.

Resolved, that the chairman furnish the Editor of the Independent with a copy of the minutes of proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesday, July 25th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

M. R. Dutton, Chairman.

## General News.

## New York Items.

The Times' Washington correspondent says that the new French Minister's first official communication to the State Department was the announcement that France and England had declared war against China, giving assurances that neutral goods, excepting contraband, would be protected.

John Morrissey publishes a challenge to Hecmet offering to fight him in four months, for \$100 to \$10,000 a side.

Postmaster General Holt gave notice yesterday that all avenues, streets, lanes, &c., in New York are post roads, and all private letter carriers are ordered to be suppressed after the first of August.

Thirty-three dwelling houses were burned yesterday on Washington street, occupied by forty-three families. Loss \$20,000.

The meeting last evening in Union Square, of Fillmore and conservative men who are in favor of Lincoln and Hamlin, was very large and enthusiastic. Ex-Judge William Mitchell presided. Speeches were made by Horace Greeley, Rufus Anderson and Daniel Ullman. Letters were read from Rogers S. Baldwin of Connecticut, James O. Patting of Cin. Angus County, Hon. Truman Smith and others. Resolutions endorsing Lincoln and Hamlin were passed unanimously.

FORGORY AT PIKE'S PEAK.—We have heretofore omitted to notice that a former prominent banker and business man of this city, was lately arrested at Denver, for forgery. He was tried by the "People's Court," and banished from the mines. Out of regard for the feelings of his family, who are highly respected, we forbear mentioning the name of the person referred to.—Leavenworth Times.

New York, July 19.

The inquest on the Walton-Matthews murders resulted in a verdict against Charles Matthews, who was committed for trial.

Nearly 9,000 persons visited the Great Eastern yesterday. She makes an excursion on Monday to Cape May, returning on Wednesday.

New York, July 18.

The exhibition on board the Great Eastern closes July 23. She will sail for England via Halifax, August 15. The crowd on board to-day was larger than ever before, including the Chicago Zouaves.

A Breckenridge meeting at the Cooper Institute to-night was fully attended.—John H. Brewer presided. Speeches were made by D. S. Dickson, Charles O'Connor and others.

There was a shooting affray last night at the Malta Saloon, between U. S. deputy Marshal John Dugan and a man named Patsy McDermott. The latter received fatal wounds, but it is believed he is not fatally wounded.

A detachment of nearly 400 troops left here this morning for Fort Leavenworth.

Hecmet accepts Morrissey's challenge. The Herald publishes a card purporting to come from Morrissey, denying the authority of the challenge.

## Territorial Items.

The following letter, addressed to a prominent citizen of this city, explains itself, and will be of interest to a large number of our readers.—Leav. Herald.

Lacompton, July 10, 1860.

D. S. Henry, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Yours of July 6th is received. This office holds in accordance with the views of the General Land Office, that when a certificate is unlawfully withheld from the rightful owner, it shall be necessary for him to cause to be published, for six consecutive weeks, in the vicinity of the land embraced in the certificate, a notice to the effect that, at the expiration of the required time of publication, application will be made for the patent, of which time the party holding the certificate must be duly informed. Then, upon the production of the necessary proof, showing the required number of publications, the proper service of notice upon the party withholding the certificate, and an affidavit from the proper owner, setting forth the fact that he has never alienated or parted from his right to the land, the patent may be delivered. When the certificate has been lost or mislaid, it is held that the same steps are necessary in order to procure the patent, with the exception of the service of notice, or in cases where the certificate is unlawfully withheld.

Truly yours, &c.

J. E. JONES,

Register of Land Office.

Among the freight carried out by Jones & Co.'s stage last train was a new Hoe's power printing press.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—The Mosko Register chronicles a sad misfortune to the family of Rev. Rodney Payne, pastor of the Congregational Church at that place. Mr. Payne's residence is in Avon township, about three miles from Burlington, and some workmen had been engaged in clearing out a well in the door-yard of his premises, which they left covered with boards upon the adjournment of their day's work.

A young son of Mr. Payne, named Edward Curtis, fell through the boards to the bottom of the well, striking on a bucket. The father, desponded and brought back the boy. As soon as the house was reached medical and surgical aid was immediately dispatched for, but death took place in about fifteen minutes. The lad fell a distance of twenty-three feet, the well being that depth. Leav. Times.

## Another Murder.

We are again called upon to chronicle another assassination in this county.—Yesterday evening (Monday) the dead body of a man was found lying in the woods in East Wyandott, about eighty rods distant from the ferry between this place and Kansas City. The body bore evidence of having been foully dealt with. The victim had, as appeared from the wounds on the person, been shot from behind, the bullet passing through the neck and out at the chin. It appears that after the first shot, his murderers approached him lying, and shot him again through the brain—the bullet in the latter case entering the top of his head passing down through the body. We are informed through by Coroner Julien that from the character of the wounds they must have been the acts of some third party, and could not have been the work of a suicide. No one of those who saw the body were able to identify it, nor do we learn that any evidence was obtained upon his person that will throw any light upon the mystery. The body had lain a long time and had undergone considerable decomposition at the time of its discovery. Judging from his clothes, the murdered man appeared to have been a workman on the river. He was a man about thirty years of age.—Quindaro Tribune.

MURDER AT ARIZONA.—A row occurred in Atchison about midnight of July Fourteenth, at a house of ill-fame. Pistols and knives were freely used. A man by the name of Hiram Chace was killed by a shotgun shot, and two others were dangerously wounded, one being shot, the other badly cut. We have not yet heard of the arrest of the murderers. Leavenworth Times.

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**Advertisements.**  
**McCARTY & FINCH,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
Dealers in  
**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
**GROCERIES,**  
**HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,**  
**PATENT MEDICINES,**  
AND all other articles usually kept in Country Stores, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for cash or ready trade. The highest price paid for Dry Hides and Pork. 2-5w

**NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!**  
**MARSHALL & CRAWFORD,**  
OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.  
DEALERS IN  
**DRY GOODS**  
**GROCERIES.**  
HARDWARE, NAILS, ROOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, YANKEE NOTIONS, JEWELRY, and in fact everything usually kept in a country store. We will call particular attention to our stock of cheap Boots and Shoes, which we can sell at from fifteen to twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other house in Jefferson County. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. Don't forget the place, South side Park. 3-4w

**JAMES M'CAHON,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.  
Leavenworth, Kansas.

Will practice in the District Courts of Jefferson and Jackson Counties. 3-4w

**PRICE & STEVENSON,**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

Will practice Law in Jefferson and adjoining Counties. Pay taxes for nonresidents. Special attention given to Collections. A retainer of either member of the firm will secure the services of both.

**DUTTON HOUSE**  
OSKALOOSA, K. T.,  
M. R. DUTTON, Proprietor.

Having recently fitted up, and furnished the above new house, which is pleasantly located at the flourishing

**COUNTY SEAT**  
of Jefferson County, is now ready to accommodate the traveling public.

**NO PAINS WILL BE SPARED**  
to render, on application to who may favor him with a call, and endeavoring to keep up to the motto of

**"LIVE AND LET LIVE"**  
The proprietor hopes to merit a liberal patronage. **GOOD STABLES** and a careful man always on hand to attend the guests.

Office of the Kansas Stage Co. at this house. M. R. Dutton, Agent. Stage arrive and depart daily, connecting with lines to all points East, West, North and South.

**STEAM FLOURING MILLS!**  
**EUREKA MILLS,**  
OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

THE above new and commodious establishment is now in complete running order; and the subscribers are prepared to do custom work in satisfactory manner.

Attached to the above mills is a Steam Saw Mill, where all kinds of lumber can be obtained at reasonable rates. Orders for lumber filled on short notice. Sawing done in good style at reasonable prices. 2-4w

**FOR SALE**  
Or to exchange for real estate, the new Eureka Flouring and Saw Mills, at Oskaloosa, Kansas. For Particulars inquire of

**J. C. BURNETT,**  
Oskaloosa, Kansas.

**D. S. A. FISHER,**  
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

HAS permanently located in Oskaloosa, and renders his services to the citizens and surrounding country. Having an experience of some twelve years practice in the old and this country, I feel well qualified to give entire satisfaction to those who may give me a call. Particular attention paid to all chronic diseases, and diseases of the Eye and Lungs.

Office in Jesse Newell's house, room No. 1. Oskaloosa, K. T.

**J. GILL SPIVEY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
AND  
GENERAL LAND AGENT.

Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kansas.  
Office south side of Public Square, next door to Newell's store. 2-4w

**JOHN N. HALL,**  
Surveyor and Civil Engineer,  
OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to do surveying on short notice, and at reasonable fees. Persons wishing surveying done will please give me a call. July 15th, 2-3m

**BIBLES BIBLES!**  
ALL sorts of Bibles and Testaments, Pocket Bibles and 8-10 Testaments, for the young Family Bibles and large print Testaments for the aged, and all intermediate sizes and kinds, may be got at cost at the store of Moore & McClellan, Depository of the Oskaloosa Bible Society; as also at Mr. Reed's in Oskaloosa.

**NOTICE**  
It is hereby given, that at the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners to be held on the third Tuesday in August, A. D. 1860, will present a petition to have the Osage, Oskaloosa and Leavenworth roads changed, commencing where said road crosses the main line of William Blaine's land, to have said road run on said line, south to the Township line, between townships nine and ten, thence west along said Township line to the south west corner of said Blaine's land, (being the S. W. 1/4 of section 32, in township 9, range nineteen.) thence to the north westerly direction to intersect said road.

**M. R. DUTTON,**  
DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK,  
CONVEYANCER,  
REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTING AGENT.

Office adjoining the Dutton House, Oskaloosa, Kansas. 2-4w

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
Territory of Kansas,  
County of Jefferson,  
Shelton & Stillman vs.  
Springer & Fries.

By virtue of an order of the Clerk of the First District Court sitting in Leavenworth County, Kansas Territory, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel H. Springer and Chas. Fries, had to the following described Real Estate, to wit: The northwest quarter of section eight (8) township eight (8) of range twenty (20) in Jefferson County, Kansas Territory, which I will offer for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash in hand on Saturday, the first day of September, A. D. 1860, at the Court House door in the village of Oskaloosa, County and Territory aforesaid, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of that day.

Sheriff's Office, Oskaloosa, Kansas. J. F. HINTON, Sheriff.

**FINAL SETTLEMENT**  
In the matter of the Estate of James Wellcut, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, to all creditors and other persons claiming against the Estate of James Wellcut, deceased, late of Jefferson County, Kansas Territory, that I intend to make final settlement of said estate at the next special term of the Probate Court of said County, to be held in the town of Oskaloosa, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1860. JOHN WELLOCK, 2-4w

**MASKEE COMMISSIONER'S SALE**  
Territory of Kansas,  
County of Jefferson,  
County of J. Hecmet vs.  
George Burt.

By virtue of an order to me directed, issued out of the First District Court of the Territory of Kansas, sitting in the County of Jefferson for the trial of causes arising under the laws of said Territory, I will on Saturday, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1860, at the hour of two o'clock P. M. of that day at the Court House door, in the town of Oskaloosa, County and Territory aforesaid, offer at Public Sale to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, the following described property to-wit: The north east quarter of Section 30, Township 8 N. Range 19 E. (9th Range N. Southwest 1/4 of Delaware Town Lands in said Territory. To be sold as the property of J. L. Speer and John Speer at the suit of George Burt. Appraised at \$100. J. GILL SPIVEY, 2-5w

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County of Jefferson,  
John W. Harris vs.  
Richard D. Campbell.

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Territory of Kansas,  
County of Jefferson,  
John W. Harris vs.  
Richard D. Campbell.

By virtue of an order to me directed, issued out of the First District Court of the Territory of Kansas, sitting in the County of Jefferson for the trial of causes arising under the laws of said Territory, I will on Saturday, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1860, between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M. of that day at the Court House door in the village of Oskaloosa, in said County, offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following real estate, to-wit: The south west quarter of Section 32, in Township 9 N. Range 19 E. (9th Range N. Southwest 1/4 of Delaware Town Lands in said Territory. To be sold as the property of J. L. Speer and John Speer at the suit of George Burt. Appraised at \$100. J. GILL SPIVEY, 2-5w